

Notes.

No. 15 forms D nebula with 4373. Strange *h* failed to see it.

No. 24. This is another of that variety resembling a close D*, making four I have lately found, dis. about 4". That they are physically connected is highly probable.

No. 25. This is a nebulous star, the only one I have ever found. The central star is about 8^m, and surrounded with an exceedingly faint atmosphere. An 8^m star follows 15^s, which was free from nebulousity.

Some of the above list are quite interesting objects, especially for their brightness and size, and their remaining so long undiscovered. This list makes the number of nebulae discovered at this Observatory 205. I find the southern sky visible from this Observatory an interesting field for the search of nebulae.

List No. 8 of Nebulae discovered at the Lowe Observatory, Echo Mountain, California, for 1900.0. By Lewis Swift.

No.	Date. 1898.	R.A.			Dec.	Description.
		h	m	s	° ' "	
1	Feb. 22	5	29	20	-36 28 30	eeeF, eeS, eeeE, eee dif. See note.
2	14	5	30	8	-23 24 15	eF, vS, R, 8 ^m * f 10 ^s in field with 1979.
3	Jan. 31	5	47	40	-38 22 45	eeeF, S, cE, semi circle of 3 st, S, v dif.
4	Feb. 20	9	31	5	-11 56 30	pB, pL, R, 2 st near f.
5	19	9	39	40	-31 18 35	eF, S, R, vF * close nf, pB * near sp.
6	Jan. 12	9	45	5	-32 27 40	eeeF, pS, vE, bet below * and 8 ^m * p, nf of 2.
7	12	9	45	30	-32 27 45	eeeF, eeeS, R, D * close sf, sp, of 2.
8	Feb. 19	9	52	40	-31 47 40	vF, pS, R, 8 ^m * p.
9	15	9	55	25	-29 10 30	eeeF, pS, cE, trapezium n and nf, D * np.
10	14	9	59	25	-27 4 50	eeF, L, cE, no B * nr, no Δ as per 3113.
11	15	10	27	30	-23 32 10	eeeF, eS, eE, 8 ^m * close p, eee dif.
12	15	10	31	30	-23 34 10	eF, pS, R, bet 2 D st sp and nf.
13	22	10	32	35	-10 35 55	CB, eS, Stellar.
14	14	10	33	25	-26 32 20	pF, pS, D * nr p. See note.
15	Jan. 14	10	58	30	-15 41 45	eeF, eeS, looks like a D *.
16	Feb. 12	11	26	50	-29 52 40	vF, pS, R, sf of 3717.
17	22	11	44	0	-11 45 40	eF, cL, iR, Δ with * n and another f.
18	20	11	45	25	-19 1 57	B, S, eE, a ray.
19	15	12	14	10	-25 35 20	pF, vS, R, 8 ^m * nr np.
20	15	12	35	15	-36 13 20	pF, vS, 2 or 3 vF st in contact.
21	23	12	44	20	- 3 51 25	eeF, L, eE, 7 ^m * nr s little f.
22	Jan. 31	12	55	0	-31 43 50	eeF, pS, R, 10 ^m * nr nf.
23	30	13	59	40	-38 43 40	eeF, pS, R, bet 2 st, nr centre of trapezium.
24	Feb. 22	14	6	50	-30 3 33	F, pS, R, surrounded with sev F st.
25	22	14	28	20	-27 7 18	pB, eS, R, looks like a D * one nebulous.

Notes.

N.G.C. 3145. I make the place of this interesting nebula for 1860 $10^h 3^m 3^s - 11^\circ 38' 45''$ γ B, L, γ E, much obscured by proximity to λ Hydræ np. New Gen. Catalogue has $10^h 3^m 18^s - 11^\circ 44' 18''$, F. pL, R. It is very strange H. should say nothing about the star. As, however, our places are not very wide apart, I assume that my object is identical with 3145, yet that he should call it round is another mystery. It is not permissible to suppose that since its discovery in 1786 any change has taken place.

No. 1. This list is another hair line nebula, much resembling No. 7, list 4. There is a slight bulging in the centre, but it requires very close scrutiny to see it. They must be rings or flat disks placed parallel to our line of sight. In the field preceding there are several stars forming a segment of a large circle, and 3 stars like belt of *Orion*. No bright star near.

No. 14. This is not one of Sir John Herschel's 9. I have another near; stellar.

No. 19. List No. 6, as published in A.J. and perhaps other publications, contains a typographical error. For Dec -22° read 32° .

A Remarkable Object in Perseus. By the Rev. T. E. Espin, B.A.

On the night of January 16, while sweeping for red stars and stars with remarkable spectra, I passed suddenly from the starry background into what appeared to be a cloud. Although the night was very clear, yet I felt convinced it was a cloud, and continued my sweep. At the end of the sweep the telescope, as is usual, was moved $40'$ south and the return sweep made. I again came upon the peculiar obscuration. My suspicions were aroused, as it seemed strange that on a clear sky there should be a small cloud, and that stationary. I waited twenty minutes, and then re-examined the object, and found it still there. I marked it on the B. D. charts, and next morning turned to the New General Catalogue of Nebulae and the Addenda, but could not find it. On January 24 I re-examined it, and by rapid sweeping laid down its limits. They are as follows:—

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{In R.A. from } 4^h 23^m 30^s \text{ to } 4^h 28^m 30^s \\ \text{Decl. } \quad \quad \quad + 50^\circ 15' \quad \quad + 51^\circ 14' \end{array} \right\} 1855.$$

This gives as its centre:—

$$\text{P.A. } 4^h 26^m 0^s. \text{ Decl. } + 50^\circ 44' 5'' (1855).$$

It was observed again on January 25. The blotting out of the stars was very marked, and the object seemed more remarkable than ever. It is elliptical, major axis $P=336^\circ$. It was also observed on February 16 and February 17. An attempt was made to photograph the region on January 24, but the night was very unsteady, and though the exposure was carried on for two hours, the plate only gives stars to the 12th magnitude. N.G.C. 1624, which had been picked up independently, had left